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## SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5661

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State of Washington 57th Legislature 2001 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Natural Resources, Parks & Shorelines (originally sponsored by Senators Finkbeiner and McDonald)

READ FIRST TIME 03/05/01.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to planning for recreational facilities; and
- 2 amending RCW 36.70A.070 and 36.70A.080.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 36.70A.070 and 1998 c 171 s 2 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 The comprehensive plan of a county or city that is required or
- 7 chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall consist of a map or maps,
- 8 and descriptive text covering objectives, principles, and standards
- 9 used to develop the comprehensive plan. The plan shall be an
- 10 internally consistent document and all elements shall be consistent
- 11 with the future land use map. A comprehensive plan shall be adopted
- 12 and amended with public participation as provided in RCW 36.70A.140.
- Each comprehensive plan shall include a plan, scheme, or design for
- 14 each of the following:
- 15 (1) A land use element designating the proposed general
- 16 distribution and general location and extent of the uses of land, where
- 17 appropriate, for agriculture, timber production, housing, commerce,
- 18 industry, ((recreation,)) open spaces, general aviation airports,
- 19 public utilities, public facilities, and other land uses. The land use

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- element shall include population densities, building intensities, and 1 2 estimates of future population growth. The land use element shall provide for protection of the quality and quantity of ground water used 3 4 for public water supplies. Where applicable, the land use element shall review drainage, flooding, and storm water run-off in the area 5 and nearby jurisdictions and provide quidance for corrective actions to 6 7 mitigate or cleanse those discharges that pollute waters of the state, 8 including Puget Sound or waters entering Puget Sound.
- 9 (2) A housing element ensuring the vitality and character of 10 established residential neighborhoods that: (a) Includes an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs; (b) includes a 11 statement of goals, policies, objectives, and mandatory provisions for 12 13 the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, including single-family residences; (c) identifies sufficient land for housing, 14 15 including, but not limited to, government-assisted housing, housing for 16 low-income families, manufactured housing, multifamily housing, and 17 group homes and foster care facilities; and (d) makes adequate provisions for existing and projected needs of all economic segments of 18 19 the community.
  - (3) A capital facilities plan element consisting of: (a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities; (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities; (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities; (d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and (e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.
- 32 (4) A utilities element consisting of the general location, 33 proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, 34 including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication 35 lines, and natural gas lines.
- 36 (5) Rural element. Counties shall include a rural element 37 including lands that are not designated for urban growth, agriculture, 38 forest, or mineral resources. The following provisions shall apply to 39 the rural element:

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- 1 (a) Growth management act goals and local circumstances. Because 2 circumstances vary from county to county, in establishing patterns of 3 rural densities and uses, a county may consider local circumstances, 4 but shall develop a written record explaining how the rural element 5 harmonizes the planning goals in RCW 36.70A.020 and meets the 6 requirements of this chapter.
- 7 (b) Rural development. The rural element shall permit rural 8 development, forestry, and agriculture in rural areas. The rural 9 element shall provide for a variety of rural densities, uses, essential 10 public facilities, and rural governmental services needed to serve the permitted densities and uses. In order to achieve a variety of rural 11 densities and uses, counties may provide for clustering, density 12 13 transfer, design guidelines, conservation easements, and other innovative techniques that will accommodate appropriate rural densities 14 15 and uses that are not characterized by urban growth and that are 16 consistent with rural character.
- 17 (c) Measures governing rural development. The rural element shall 18 include measures that apply to rural development and protect the rural 19 character of the area, as established by the county, by:
  - (i) Containing or otherwise controlling rural development;

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- 21 (ii) Assuring visual compatibility of rural development with the 22 surrounding rural area;
- (iii) Reducing the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development in the rural area;
- 25 (iv) Protecting critical areas, as provided in RCW 36.70A.060, and 26 surface water and ground water resources; and
- (v) Protecting against conflicts with the use of agricultural, forest, and mineral resource lands designated under RCW 36.70A.170.
- (d) Limited areas of more intensive rural development. Subject to the requirements of this subsection and except as otherwise specifically provided in this subsection (5)(d), the rural element may allow for limited areas of more intensive rural development, including necessary public facilities and public services to serve the limited area as follows:
- (i) Rural development consisting of the infill, development, or redevelopment of existing commercial, industrial, residential, or mixed-use areas, whether characterized as shoreline development, villages, hamlets, rural activity centers, or crossroads developments. A commercial, industrial, residential, shoreline, or mixed-use area

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shall be subject to the requirements of (d)(iv) of this subsection, but shall not be subject to the requirements of (c)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection. An industrial area is not required to be principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population;

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(ii) The intensification of development on lots containing, or new development of, small-scale recreational or tourist uses, including commercial facilities to serve those recreational or tourist uses, that rely on a rural location and setting, but that do not include new residential development. A small-scale recreation or tourist use is not required to be principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population. Public services and public facilities shall be limited to those necessary to serve the recreation or tourist use and shall be provided in a manner that does not permit low-density sprawl;

(iii) The intensification of development on lots containing isolated nonresidential uses or new development of isolated cottage industries and isolated small-scale businesses that are not principally designed to serve the existing and projected rural population and nonresidential uses, but do provide job opportunities for rural residents. Public services and public facilities shall be limited to those necessary to serve the isolated nonresidential use and shall be provided in a manner that does not permit low-density sprawl;

(iv) A county shall adopt measures to minimize and contain the 23 24 existing areas or uses of more intensive rural development, as 25 appropriate, authorized under this subsection. Lands included in such existing areas or uses shall not extend beyond the logical outer 26 27 boundary of the existing area or use, thereby allowing a new pattern of low-density sprawl. Existing areas are those that are clearly 28 29 identifiable and contained and where there is a logical boundary 30 delineated predominately by the built environment, but that may also include undeveloped lands if limited as provided in this subsection. 31 The county shall establish the logical outer boundary of an area of 32 more intensive rural development. In establishing the logical outer 33 34 boundary the county shall address (A) the need to preserve the character of existing natural neighborhoods and communities, (B) 35 physical boundaries such as bodies of water, streets and highways, and 36 37 land forms and contours, (C) the prevention of abnormally irregular boundaries, and (D) the ability to provide public facilities and public 38 39 services in a manner that does not permit low-density sprawl;

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- 1 (v) For purposes of (d) of this subsection, an existing area or 2 existing use is one that was in existence:
- 3 (A) On July 1, 1990, in a county that was initially required to 4 plan under all of the provisions of this chapter;
- 5 (B) On the date the county adopted a resolution under RCW 36.70A.040(2), in a county that is planning under all of the provisions of this chapter under RCW 36.70A.040(2); or
- 8 (C) On the date the office of financial management certifies the 9 county's population as provided in RCW 36.70A.040(5), in a county that 10 is planning under all of the provisions of this chapter pursuant to RCW 11 36.70A.040(5).
- (e) Exception. This subsection shall not be interpreted to permit in the rural area a major industrial development or a master planned resort unless otherwise specifically permitted under RCW 36.70A.360 and 36.70A.365.
- 16 (6) A transportation element that implements, and is consistent 17 with, the land use element.
- 18 (a) The transportation element shall include the following 19 subelements:
- 20 (i) Land use assumptions used in estimating travel;
- (ii) Estimated traffic impacts to state-owned transportation facilities resulting from land use assumptions to assist the department of transportation in monitoring the performance of state facilities, to plan improvements for the facilities, and to assess the impact of landuse decisions on state-owned transportation facilities;
  - (iii) Facilities and services needs, including:

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- (A) An inventory of air, water, and ground transportation facilities and services, including transit alignments and general aviation airport facilities, to define existing capital facilities and travel levels as a basis for future planning. This inventory must include state-owned transportation facilities within the city or county's jurisdiction boundaries;
- 33 (B) Level of service standards for all locally owned arterials and 34 transit routes to serve as a gauge to judge performance of the system. 35 These standards should be regionally coordinated;
- 36 (C) For state-owned transportation facilities, level of service 37 standards for highways, as prescribed in chapters 47.06 and 47.80 RCW, 38 to gauge the performance of the system. The purposes of reflecting 39 level of service standards for state highways in the local

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- 1 comprehensive plan are to monitor the performance of the system, to
- 2 evaluate improvement strategies, and to facilitate coordination between
- 3 the county's or city's six-year street, road, or transit program and
- 4 the department of transportation's six-year investment program. The
- 5 concurrency requirements of (b) of this subsection do not apply to
- 6 transportation facilities and services of statewide significance except
- 7 for counties consisting of islands whose only connection to the
- 8 mainland are state highways or ferry routes. In these island counties,
- 9 state highways and ferry route capacity must be a factor in meeting the
- 10 concurrency requirements in (b) of this subsection;
- 11 (D) Specific actions and requirements for bringing into compliance
- 12 locally owned transportation facilities or services that are below an
- 13 established level of service standard;
- 14 (E) Forecasts of traffic for at least ten years based on the
- 15 adopted land use plan to provide information on the location, timing,
- 16 and capacity needs of future growth;
- 17 (F) Identification of state and local system needs to meet current
- 18 and future demands. Identified needs on state-owned transportation
- 19 facilities must be consistent with the statewide multimodal
- 20 transportation plan required under chapter 47.06 RCW;
- 21 (iv) Finance, including:
- 22 (A) An analysis of funding capability to judge needs against
- 23 probable funding resources;
- 24 (B) A multiyear financing plan based on the needs identified in the
- 25 comprehensive plan, the appropriate parts of which shall serve as the
- 26 basis for the six-year street, road, or transit program required by RCW
- 27 35.77.010 for cities, RCW 36.81.121 for counties, and RCW 35.58.2795
- 28 for public transportation systems. The multiyear financing plan should
- 29 be coordinated with the six-year improvement program developed by the
- 30 department of transportation as required by RCW 47.05.030;
- 31 (C) If probable funding falls short of meeting identified needs, a
- 32 discussion of how additional funding will be raised, or how land use
- 33 assumptions will be reassessed to ensure that level of service
- 34 standards will be met;
- 35 (v) Intergovernmental coordination efforts, including an assessment
- 36 of the impacts of the transportation plan and land use assumptions on
- 37 the transportation systems of adjacent jurisdictions;
- 38 (vi) Demand-management strategies.

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- (b) After adoption of the comprehensive plan by jurisdictions 1 required to plan or who choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, local 2 jurisdictions must adopt and enforce ordinances which prohibit 3 4 development approval if the development causes the level of service on 5 a locally owned transportation facility to decline below the standards adopted in the transportation element of the comprehensive plan, unless 6 7 transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of 8 development are made concurrent with the development. These strategies 9 may include increased public transportation service, ride sharing 10 programs, demand management, and other transportation management strategies. For the purposes of this subsection (6) 11 "concurrent with the development" shall mean that improvements or 12 13 strategies are in place at the time of development, or that a financial 14 commitment is in place to complete the improvements or strategies 15 within six years.
- (c) The transportation element described in this subsection (6), and the six-year plans required by RCW 35.77.010 for cities, RCW 36.81.121 for counties, RCW 35.58.2795 for public transportation systems, and RCW 47.05.030 for the state, must be consistent.
- 20 (7) A recreation element showing a comprehensive system of areas 21 and public sites for both passive and active recreation including 22 parks, trail corridors, beaches, playgrounds, sports fields, and other 23 areas available for recreational uses, including their locations and 24 proposed development.
- 25 **Sec. 2.** RCW 36.70A.080 and 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 s 8 are each 26 amended to read as follows:
- (1) A comprehensive plan may include additional elements, items, or 28 studies dealing with other subjects relating to the physical 29 development within its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to:
- 30 (a) Conservation; and
- 31 (b) Solar energy((; and
- 32 <del>(c) Recreation</del>)).
- 33 (2) A comprehensive plan may include, where appropriate, subarea 34 plans, each of which is consistent with the comprehensive plan.

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